64 Parl. Papers
For Reference only

TREATY FOR THE MARRIAGE

OF

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE,

WITH

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ,

SIGNED AT LONDON, JUNE 23, 1843.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1844.

LONDON:
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Signed at London, June 23, 1843.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, September* 25, 1843.]

In the Name of Almighty God.

BE it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Prince Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the other, have judged it proper that a more strict alliance should be contracted between the family of Her Majesty and that of Their said Royal Highnesses, by celebrating, with the consent of the Parties interested, a Marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa, eldest Daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Uncle of Her Majesty, and His said Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz;

In order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat, conclude, and confirm, the Articles of the said Marriage, Her Majesty and Their said Royal Highnesses have named and authorized as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Most Reverend Father in God, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; The Right Honourable John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Chancellor of Great Britain; The Right Honourable James Archibald Lord Wharncliffe, a Peer of the United Kingdom, President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; The Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; The Right Honourable Edward Geoffry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, one other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; The Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury; The Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer; and The Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, the other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;—

And Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Sieur William Baron de Bernstorff, Chamberlain and Councillor of Government of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, Commander of the Royal Danish Order of Dannebrog;—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

It is concluded and agreed, that the Marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa, eldest Daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, shall be solemnized in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due tenour of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

ARTICLE II.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, in the event of the decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to cause to be paid to the Princess the annual sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to commence from the day on which the death of His Royal Highness may happen, and to be paid quarterly during the life of the Princess. The said annual sum shall be at the sole disposal and for the separate use of the Princess, notwithstanding her married state, and free from all controul, debts, or engagements, of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke. It shall be from time to time, as the same shall become payable, and not by way of anticipation, paid into or received by the proper hands of Her Royal Highness, or shall be paid to such person or persons, for the sole and separate use of Her Royal Highness as aforesaid, as she shall from time to time, by any writing or writings under her own hand, direct.

ARTICLE III.

In case the Hereditary Grand Duke should die before the Princess, Her Royal Highness shall be at liberty, whether there be issue from the marriage or not, to return to England, if she thinks proper, and to bring with her her property, paraphernalia, rings, jewels, &c., as well those which she took with her, as those she may become possessed of after her marriage; with the exception of the crown jewels belonging to the Grand Ducal House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of this Marriage, His Royal Highness the Reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz engages to make a suitable settlement upon Her Royal Highness, in case of her having the misfortune to become the widow of the Hereditary Grand Duke, whether that event should be during the life of his Father, or after coming to the government of the Grand Duchy.

ARTICLE V.

The Princess shall have liberty, for herself and her servants, to exercise and celebrate Divine Service according to the rites of the Church of England.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the Twenty-third day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-three.

(L.S.) W. CANTUAR.
(L.S.) LYNDHURST, C.
(L.S.) WHARNCLIFFE.
(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) STANLEY.
(L.S.) ROBERT PEEL.
(L.S.) HENRY GOULBURN.
(L.S.) J. R. G. GRAHAM.

(L.S.) W. v. BERNSTORFF.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons, for "Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence relating to an Order in Council, dated 1st April, 1835, granting to Danish Vessels the privilege of trading with the British Colonies."

Presented to the House of Commons, by Her Majesty's Command, August, 1844.

No. 1.

The Baron de Blome to His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

39, *Grosvenor Place*, 8 *Janvier*, 1835.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Danoise, est chargé de présenter à Sa Grace le Duc de Wellington la communication suivante, et de réclamer ses bons offices et son intervention bienveillante pour l'objet qu'elle touche.

En 1824, à l'époque de la conclusion du dernier Traité de Commerce entre le Danemark et la Grande Bretagne, le Cabinet de Londres fit à celui de Copenhague la proposition d'ouvrir réciproquement les Colonies respectives aux Indes Occidentales aux vaisseaux des deux pays. Le système de commerce exclusif adopté alors pour l'Ile de St. Croix ne pouvant être subitement changé, le Gouvernement Danois à son grand regret ne put profiter de cette offre. Dès-lors cependant il mit tous ses soins à abolir peu à peu ce système exclusif, et à amener un état de choses qui ne mettrait plus d'entraves à l'adoption de la proposition susmentionnée faite par le Gouvernement Anglais.

Par une ordonnance royale en date du 6 Juin, 1833, les ports de l'Ile de St. Croix ont été ouverts aux pavillons étrangers, à compter du 1er Octobre, 1833. D'après les dispositions de cette ordonnance tout vaisseau Danois ou étranger peut entrer et sortir des ports de la dite île, quel que soit le lieu de son départ ou de sa destination, et il peut y importer ou en exporter indistinctement toute marchandise quelconque. Les droits de ports d'entrée et de sortie sont les mêmes pour tous les vaisseaux, et ce n'est que dans le commerce direct entre les colonies et la métropole (ainsi qu'il est le cas aussi en Angleterre) que le pavillon national est favorisé.

En conséquence de cette ordonnance et vu que déjà antérieurement les ports de St. Thomas et de St. Jean étaient des ports francs, tous les ports des colonies Danoises aux Indes Occidentales se trouvent ouverts au pavillon Britannique.

Par l'Article V d'un Acte du Parlement en date du 28 Août, 1833, le Gouvernement Anglais est autorisé à ouvrir les ports de ses colonies aux vaisseaux de ces pays, qui, possédant des colonies, en ont ouvert les ports aux vaisseaux Britanniques.

Le Gouvernement Danois ayant rempli les conditions requises par cet acte, le Soussigné se trouve chargé de prier le Gouvernement Anglais de bien vouloir faire parvenir les ordres nécessaires aux autorités respectives des colonies Britanniques aux Indes Occidentales pour que le pavillon Danois puisse les fréquenter.

Il se flatte d'autant plus que cette demande ne rencontrera aucune objection, que son accomplissement est dans l'intérêt même de l'Angleterre, et que l'extension des relations commerciales ne saurait que resserrer les liens d'amitié qu'il a toujours été l'objet du Gouvernement Danois de rendre de plus en plus intimes et indissolubles.

Le Soussigné en priant Sa Grace le Duc de Wellington de bien vouloir appuyer auprès du Département des Colonies le désir du Gouvernement Danois, profite de cette occasion, &c.

(Signé) ADOLPHE BLOME.

(Translation.)

39, *Grosvenor Place, January* 18, 1835.

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Denmark at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty, has been directed to make to His Grace the Duke of Wellington the following

communication. and to request his good offices and his friendly intervention with respect to the matters to which it relates.

In 1824, at the period of the conclusion of the last Treaty of Commerce between Denmark and Great Britain, the Cabinet of London proposed to the Cabinet of Copenhagen to open the respective colonies in the West Indies reciprocally to the shipping of the two nations. It not being practicable suddenly to change the system of exclusive commerce, which was at the time in force, as regards the Island of St. Croix, the Danish Government, to its great regret, was not able to avail itself of this offer. Since that period, however, the Danish Government has given itself every pains to abolish this exclusive system by degrees, and to bring about a state of things which might offer no further impediment to the acceptance of the above-mentioned proposition of the English Government.

By a royal ordinance dated the 6th of June, 1833, the ports of the Island St. Croix have been opened to foreign flags from the 1st of October, 1833. According to the provisions of this ordinance every Danish or foreign vessel may enter into and depart from the ports of the said island, whatever may be the place from whence it comes or the place to which it is bound, and such vessel may import to or export from such ports all merchandize without distinction. The port duties on entry or departure are the same for all vessels, and it is only with respect to the direct trade between the colonies and the mother country, as is the case likewise in England, that the national flag is favoured.

As the ports of St. Thomas and St. John were already previously free ports, all the ports of the Danish colonies in the West Indies have, in consequence of this ordinance now been opened to the British flag.

By Article V of an Act of Parliament dated the 28th of August, 1833, the English Government is empowered to open the ports of the British Colonies to the vessels of such countries which, having colonies of their own, shall have opened the ports of such colonies to British vessels. The Danish Government having fulfilled the conditions required by this Act, the Undersigned has been directed to request the English Government to cause the necessary orders to be transmitted to the respective authorities of the British colonies in the West Indies to allow the Danish flag to frequent those colonies.

The Undersigned flatters himself the more that this request will meet with no objection, in as much as it is in the interest of England itself to grant it, and in as much as the extension of commercial relations cannot but draw closer those bonds of amity which it has always been the object of the Danish Government to render more and more intimate and indissoluble.

In requesting His Grace the Duke of Wellington to support the wishes of the Danish Government with the Department of the Colonies, the Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of renewing to His Grace the assurance of sentiments of the highest consideration.

(Signed) ADOLPHE BLOME.

No. 2.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington to the Baron de Blome.

Foreign Office, March 16, 1835.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the official note addressed to him on the 8th January last by the Baron de Blome, &c., in which he requests that orders may be given for the admission of the Danish flag into the British ports in the West Indies, the ports of the Danish colonies having been, for some time past, opened to British commerce.

In reply, the Undersigned has the honour to inform Baron Blome, that an order in council to the effect desired will be forthwith submitted to His Majesty for his royal approbation.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

GWALIOR.

Papers referred to in the Postscript to the Letter from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee, dated August 14, 1843.

No. 81 *a*.

Minute by the Governor-General of India.

(Extract.) *August* 10, 1843.

THE recent change of Ministry at Gwalior, effected through the expulsion of the Regent, who had been recently nominated with our sanction; the concentration at Gwalior itself of almost the whole army; the removal from that army, with circumstances of violence, of almost all the officers of European or Eurasian origin; the selection for posts, civil and military, of persons known to be hostile to our Government, and of some whose removal from their appointments had but recently been carried into effect by the late Maharajah on our representation; all these things, exaggerated as they will be by a people desirous of change, make it desirable that the representations our Government may find it necessary to make to the Gwalior Durbar, and our general influence over Native States, should be supported by the presence of an army.

It may be impossible accurately to calculate upon the future, when its complexion must depend upon troops without discipline, who may soon be without pay, and upon men unscrupulous as to the means by which the objects of their bad ambition may be effected; but the course of events which seems most probable is this, that the inhabitants of the detached territories of the Gwalior State in Malwa, and of the districts adjoining Saugor and Bundelcund, being under no real control, will become the invaders and plunderers of our subjects and allies, and thus compel us to demand from the Gwalior State, a reparation which it will be really unable to afford, and which we must therefore in some manner take for ourselves.

The measures we may thus adopt with respect to the districts belonging to the Gwalior State in Malwa, and adjoining Saugor, will be most conveniently covered by the union of a considerable force in a camp of exercise upon or near the Jumna.

The force so united should not be less than twelve battalions of infantry, with a large body of cavalry, regular and irregular, and not less than 48 guns.

The Sipree Contingent, the Bundelcund Legion, and the Nowgong Brigade could not be brought together without much inconvenience and many evil consequences, before the period when their services would be actually required, but their stations and all their movements might be selected with a view to the possible necessity of concentration and advance; and the regiment of infantry now at Banda, and the regiment of irregular cavalry now at Saugor, might also be considered disposable for an advance, if such a movement should become necessary.

It is obvious that, if these several measures be deemed advisable, they should be conducted under the immediate direction of the Commander-in chief.

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It therefore seems desirable that the Commander-in-chief should proceed to Agra, and that the camp should be formed as soon as the troops can be assembled upon their return from furlough.

ELLENBOROUGH.

I concur.
H. GOUGH.

I concur.
W. W. BIRD.

I concur.
WM. CASEMENT.

No. 81 *b*.

Resolution of the Government of India.

August 10, 1843.

ORDERED, that a communication be made to the Military Department, to the effect that the Commander-in-chief will form his camp at Cawnpore on the 15th of October, and that, shortly after, an army of exercise, consisting of not less than twelve battalions of infantry, with a large body of cavalry, regular and irregular, and not less than 48 guns, will be assembled upon or near the Jumna. The necessary communications will be made from the Military Department to the several departments of the army, for the formation of such arrangements as may be consequently necessary.